J W Dickerson lap170

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 27

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31jlyltf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

GETTYSBURG.

The Dedication Ode Read by Bayard Taylor.

The following is the ode read by Bayard Taylor at the dedication of the Soldier's Monument on the battle-field of Gettysburg:

I.

After the eyes; that looked, the lips that spake
Here, from the shadows of impending death,
Those words of solemn breath,
What voice may fitly break
The silence, doubly hallowed, left by him?
We can but bow the head, with eyes grown dim,
And, as a nation's litany, repeat
The phrase his martrydom hath made complete,
Noble as then, but now more sadly sweet:
"Let us, the Living, rather dedicate
Ourselves to the unfinished work which they
Thus far advanced so nobly on its way,
And save the periled State!
Let us, upon this field where they, the brave,
Their last full measure of devotion gave,
Highly resolve they have not died in vain!—
That, under God, the nation's latter birth
Of Freedom, and the People's gain
Of their own Sovereignty, shall never wane
And perish from the circle of the earth!"
From such a perfect text, shall Song aspire
To light its faded fire,
And into wandering music turn
Its virtue, simple, sorrowful, and stern?
His voice all elegies anticipated;
For, whatso'er the strain,
We hear that one refrain;
"We consecrate ourselves to them, the Consecrated!"

II.

After the thunder storm our heaven is blue;
Far-off, along the borders of the sky,
In silver folds the clouds of battle lie,
With soft, consoling sunlight shining through;
And round the sweeping circle of your hills
The crashing cannon-thrills
Have faded from the memory of the air;
And summer pours from unexhausted fountains
Her bliss on yonder mountains:
The camps are tenantless, the breastworks bare:
Earth keeps no stain where hero-blood was poured:
The hornets, humming on their wings of lead,
Have ceased to sting, their angry swarms are dead,
And harmless in its scabbard, rusts the sword!

III.

Oh, not till now—oh, now we dare, at last,
To give our heroes fitting consecration!
Not till the soreness of the strife is past,
And Peace hath comforted the weary nation!
So long her sad indignant spirit held
One keen regret, one throb of pain unquelled,
So long the land about her feet was waste,
The ashes of the burning lay upon her,
We stood beside their graves with brows abased,
Waiting the poorer mood to do them honor!
They, through the flames of this dread holocaust,
The patriot's wrath, the soldier's ardor, lost:
They sit above us and above our passion,
Disparaged even by our human tears—
Beholding truth our race, perchance, may fashion
In the slow judgment of the creeping years,
We saw the still reproof upon their faces;
We heard them whisper from the shinning spaces:
"To-day ye grieve; come not to us with sorrow!
Wait for the glad, the reconciled To morrow!
Your grief but clouds the ether where we dwell;
Your anger keeps your souls and ours apart;
But come with peace and pardon, all is well!
And come with love, we touch you, heart to heart!"

IV.

Immortal Brothers, we have heard!
Our lips declare the reconciling word:
For Battle taught, that set us face to face,
The stubborn temper of the race,
And both, from fields no longer alien, come,
To grander action equally invited,—
Marshalled by learning's trump, by Labor's drum,
In strife that purifies and makes united!
We force to build the powers that would destroy;
The muscles, hardened by the sabre's grasp,
Now give our hands a firmer clasp;
We bring not grief to you, but solemn joy!
And, feeling you so near,
Look forward with your eyes, divinely clear,
To some sublimely perfect, sacred year,
When sons and fathers whom ye overcame
Forget in mutual pride the partial blame,
And join with us, to set the final crown
Upon your dear renown,—
The People's Union in heart and name!

V

And yet, ye Dead!—and yet
Our clouded natures cling to one regret;
We are not all resigned
To yield, with even mind,
Our scarcely-risen stars, that here untimely set.
We needs must think of History that waits
For lines that live but in their proud beginning—
Arrested promises and cheated fates—
Youth's boundless venture and its single winning,
We see the ghosts of deeds they might have done,
The phantom homes that beaconed their endeavor;
The seeds of countless lives, in them begun,
That might have multiplied for us forever!
We grudge the better strain of men
That proved itself, and was extinguished then—
The field, with strength and hope so thickly sown,
Wherefrom no other harvest shall be mown;
For all the land, within its clasping seas,
Is poorer now in bravery and beauty
Such wealth of manly loves and energies
Was given to teach us all the free man's sacred duty!

VI.

Again 'tis they, the Dead,
By whom our hearts are comforted.
Deep as the land blown murmurs of the waves
The answer cometh from a thousand graves:
"Not so! we are not orphaned of our fate!
Though life were warmest and though love were sweetest,
We still have portion in their best estate;
Our fortune is the fairest and completest!
Our homes are everywhere; our loves are set
In hearts of man and woman, sweet and vernal;
Courage and Truth, the children we beget,
Unmixed of baser earth, shall be eternal.
A finer spirit in the blood shall give
The token of the lines wherein we live—
Unselfish force, unconscious nobleness
That in the shocks of fortune stands unshaken—
The hopes that in their very being bless,
The aspirations that to deeds awaken!
Oh, if superior virtue ye allow
To us, be sure it still is vital in you—
That trust like our shall ever lift the brow,
And strength like ours shall ever steel the sinew!
We are the blossoms which the storm has cast
From the Spring promise of our Freedom's tree,
Pruning its overgrowths, that so, at last,
Its later fruit more beautiful shall be!—
Content if, when the balm of Time assuages
The branch's hurt, some fragrance of our lives
In all the land survives,
And makes their memory sweet through still expanding ages!"

VII.

Thus grandly, they we mourn, themselves console us;
And, as their spirits conquer and control us,
We hear from some high realm that lies beyond,
The hero-voices of the Past respond.
From every State that reached a broader right
Through fiery gates of battle; from the shock
Of old invasions on the People's rock;
From tribes that stood, in Kings' and Priests' despite;

From graves, forgotten in the Syrian sand,
Or nameless barrows of the Northern strand,
Or gorges of the Alps and Pyrenees,
Or the dark bowels of devouring seas—
Wherever Man for Man's sake died—wherever
Death stayed the march of upward-climbing feet,
Leaving their present incomplete,
But through far Futures crowning their endeavor,—
Their ghostly voices to our ears are sent,
As when the high note of a trumpet wrings
Æolian answers from the strings
Of many a mute, unfingered instrument.
Platæan cymbals thrill for us to-day;
The horns of Sempach in our echoes play,
And nearer yet, and sharper, and more stern,
The slogan rings that startled Bannockburn;
Till from the field, made green with kindred deed,
The shields are clashed in exultation
Above the dauntless nation,
That for a continent has fought its Runnymede!

VIII.

Yes, for a continent! The heart that beats
With such rich blood of sacrifice
Shall from the topics, drowsed with languid heats,
To the blue ramparts of the Northern ice
Make felt its pulses all this young world over!
Shall thrill, and shake, and sway
Each land that burgeons in the Western day,
Whatever flag may float, whatever shield may cover!
With fuller manhood every wind is rife,
In every soil are sown the seeds of valor,
Since out of death came forth such boundless life,
Such ruddy beauty out of anguished pallor!
And that war-wasted arm
Put forth to lift a sister-land from harm,
Ere the last blood upon the blade was dried,
Shall still be stretched, to shelter and to guide,
Beyond her borders, answering the need
With counsel and with deed.
Along the Eastern and the Western wave—
Still strong to smite, still beautiful to save!

IX.

Thus, in her seat secure,
Where now no distant menaces can reach her,
At last in undivided freedom pure,
She sits the, unwilling world's unconscous teacher;
And, day by day, beneath serener skies,
The unshaken pillars of her palace rise,
The Doric shafts, that lightly upward press,
And hide in grace their giant massiveness.
What though the sword has hewn each corner stone,
And precious blood cements the deep foundation?
Never by other force have empires grown;
From other basis never rose a nation!
For strength is born of struggle, faith of doubt,
Of discord law, and freedom of oppression;
We hail from Pisgah, with exulting shout,
The Promised Land below us, bright with sun,
And deem its pastures won,
Ere toil and blood have earned us their possession!
Each aspiration of our human earth
Becomes an act through keenest pangs of birth;
Each force, to bless, must cease to dream,
And conquer life through agony supreme;
Each inborn right must outwardly be tested
By stern material weapons, ere it stand
In the enduring fabric of the land,
Secured for those who yielded it, and those who wrested!

X.

This they have done for us who slumber here—
Awake, alive, though now so dumbly sleeping;
Spreading the board, but tasting not its cheer,
Sowing, but never reaping;—
Building, but never sitting in the shade
Of the strong mansion they have made;
Speaking their word of life with mighty tongue,
But hearing not the echo, million-voiced,
Of brothers who rejoiced,
From all our river-vales and mountains flung!
So take them, Heroes of the songful Past!
Open your ranks, let every shining troop
Its phantom banners droop,
To hail Earth's noblest martyrs, and her last
Take them, O Fatherland!
Who, dying, conquered in thy name;
And, with a greatful hand,
Inscribe their deed who took away thy blame—
Give, for their grandest all, thine insufficient fame!
Take them, O God! our Brave,
The glad fulfillers of Thy dread decree;
Who grasped the sword for Peace, and smote to save,
And, dying here for Freedom, died for Thee!

ORATION BY THE HON. O. P. MORTON,

Delivered at the Dedication of the Gettysburg Monument, July 1, 1869.

When the monument we are about to dedicate shall have crumbled into dust; when the last vestige of this cemetery shall have been obliterated by the hand of time; when there shall be nothing left of all we see now but the hills, the valleys, the streams, and the distant mountains, the great battle which here took place, with its far-reaching consequences, will still live in history. Nations have their birth, youth, maturity, old age, and death; and ours, though we call it eternal, and our institutions immortal, will be no exception. But though nations must pass away, and all physical evidence of their existence be lost, yet may they live through all time, in the brightness of their examples, in the glory of their deeds, and in the beneficence of their institutions. These are the inheritances they may leave to the far-coming centuries.

When the pyramids of Egypt shall have sunk to the level of the Nile; when the last remnant of Grecian architecture, the last inscribed block of marble, shall have perished, men will still read of Moses and the Pass of Thermopylæ. Monuments, after all, are but for the present, and may only instruct a few generations. But a glorious deed is a joy forever.

Six years ago, day after to morrow, the Union army was stretched along these hights from Culp's Hill to Round Top—a human breakwater, against which the great tidal wave of Rebellion was that day to dash in vain, and be thrown back in bloody spray and broken billows. The Rebel chieftain, flushed by his success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, forgetting that his triumphs had arisen from the fact that he had fought upon his own soil, behind natural fastnesses, having the advantage of choice of position and knowledge of the country, had insolently crossed the Potomac, and invaded the loyal State of Pennsylvania. But from this invasion he was to be hurled back in bloody defeat, and in disordered flight to recross the Potomac, never again to set foot upon the soil of a loyal State. On yonder high ground across the plain was drawn out in battle array the Rebel host. It was an open field; the terms were nearly equal, and steady Northern valor, animated by the love of country, was to meet the boasted Chivalry of the South fighting for Slavery, sweep it from the field, strip it of its meretricious plumes, and give the Confederacy a fatal wound.

It is the solid qualities of men and nations that win in the long run. The chivalry of false pride, the arrogance and vanity of a favored class, whose elevation is only seen by the depression of others, may by spasmodic efforts, for a time dazzle the eyes of the world, but cannot long maintain a successful contest with truth, justice, and the strength of free institutions. This was illustrated in the war of the rebellion, and in the battle of Gettysburg. This battle was not won by superior strategy or military genius, although managed with great courage and skill by Gen. Meade and his subordinate commanders, who left nothing undone that the occasion seemed to require, and who made the best use of the forces and opportunities at their command.

It was a three days battle, with varying fortunes the first and second days, in which the steadiness of Northern valor, animated by the convictions of a just cause, and the love and pride of a great free country, finally wore out, bore down, and swept from the field the Rebel masses, composed of men of equal physical courage, but whose moral power was impaired by the absence of that strong conviction of the right, which is a vast element of success.

In yonder cemetery among the white tombstones, "where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap" over the buried generations of the hamlet, was planted the artillery, whose fearful peals would have aroused the slumbering dead, were it not ordained that they should awake only at the sound of the last trump. Just behind the crest of the hill, in the old cemetery, stood the tent of our glorious commander, the imperturbable Meade, calmly dictating his orders, while the storm of shot and shell flew over and around him. From yonder steeple, south-west of the village, the Rebel chieftain surveyed the field, directed his host, and from time to time saw his advancing columns reel and wither, and finally retreat in hopeless flight and confusion. The flower of the Rebel army had been chosen for the assault, and were massed to bring overwhelming numbers to bear on the point of attack. The Rebel chieftain brought together more than 150 pieces of artillery, with which, for three hours, he poured a terrific fire upon that part of the Union lines he intended to assault.

It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after line, with steady step and in perfect order, emerged from the smoke and swept across the field toward the Union army. It was a moment of vast peril and import, of which both parties were powerfully conscious. If the Rebel assault was successful, and we lost the battle, Washington and Philadelphia were within their grasp. The North invaded, defeated, and demoralized, would do— we know not what. Foreign nations would be encouraged to intervene and the South elated, would put forth more desperate efforts than before. If the assault failed, and we gained the battle, the remnant of the Rebel hosts must seek safety in flight, and a blow would be inflicted upon the Confederacy, from which it could scarcely recover. These thoughts were present in the minds of all; and gave heroic courage to assault, and to resist. But now the fire of our artillery was opened upon the advancing columns, and the shot and shell tore through their ranks, making great gaps, which were quickly filled up by those who came behind. But onward they came, with desperate courage, until soon the fierce fire of musketry on both sides, mingled with the horrid roar of artillery. Then, with terrific yells they rushed upon our lines; but the impetus of their assault was suddenly checked. They were met by a courage as desperate as their own, and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict took place. The result was not long doubtful. Their thinned and broken columns were flung back across the plain in headlong flight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with dead and dying, and wet and muddy with blood. We had gained the day, though at fearful cost. The victory was great and mighty in its consequences. The prestige of the Rebel army was broken, never to be recovered, and the wound inflicted upon the Confederacy was never stanched, until it had bled to death.

But I shall not attempt to give a general description of the battle, or to enumerate the many glorious names that are a part of it.

The next day was the 4th of July, and the most memorable since that of 1776. On another field it witnessed the surrender of another large Rebel army to the great chieftain of the war, now our illustrious President. The capture of Vicksburg opened the navigation of the Mississippi River, and severed from the Confederacy all that part of its territory lying west of that river. The loss to the Confederacy was irreparable. It was cut off from its chief source of supplies. The limits of the war were greatly circumscribed. The mass of the Rebel population were demoralized, and began to despair. From that day it became manifest that the Rebellion could not succeed, unless the Southern people exhibited that enduring patience under adversity and high devotion that will sacrifice everything for the cause, which, as it turned out, they did not possess. By our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg the Rebellion lost its prestige in Europe, and all hopes of foreign intervention.

At the foot of this monument sleep the heroes of the battle. Here lie the father, the husband, the brother, and the only son. In far-off homes, among the hills of New England, on the shores of the lakes, and in the valleys and plains of the West, the widow, the orphan, and the aged parent are weeping for these beloved dead. Many of the tombs are marked "unknown," but they will all be recognized on the morning of the resurrection. The unknown dead left behind them kindred, friends, and breaking hearts. None die so humble but leave some one to mourn. "Perished at Gettysburg, in defense of their country," 979 men, of whose names, homes, or lineage, there is no trace left on earth. Doubtless the Recording Angel has preserved the record, and when the books are opened on the last day their names will be found in letters of living light, on the immortal page of heroes who died that their country might live.

In the fields before us are the graves of the Rebel dead, now sunk to the level of the plain, "unmarked, unhonored, and unknown." They were our countrymen, of our blood, language, and history. They displayed a courage worthy of their country, and of a better cause, and we may drop a tear to their memory. The news of this fatal field carried agony to thousands of Southern homes, and the wail of despair was heard in the everglades and orange groves of the South. Would to God that these men had died for their country, and not in fratricidal strife, for its destruction. Oh, who can describe the wickedness of rebellion, or paint the horrors of civil war?

The Rebellion was madness. It was the insanity of States, the delirium of millions, brought on by the pernicious influence of human Slavery. The people of the South were drunk with the spoils of the labor of 4,000,000 of slaves. They were educated in the belief that chivalry and glory were the inheritance only of slaveholders; that free institutions and free labor begat cowardice and servility; that Northern men were sordid and mercenary, intent only upon gain, and would not fight for their Government or principles. And thus educated and thus believing, they raised their hands to strike the Government of their fathers, and to establish a new Constitution, the chief corner-stone of which was to be human Slavery.

The lust of power, the unholy greed of Slavery, the mad ambition of disappointed statesmen, impelled the people of the South to a fearful crime, which drenched the land with fraternal blood, that has been punished as few crimes have ever been in this world, but out of which, we are assured, that God, in His providence, will bring forth the choicest blessings to our country and to the human race; even as the rarest flowers spring in profusion from the graves of the dead: Liberty universal, soon to be guaranteed and preserved by suffrage universal; the keeping of a nation's freedom to be intrusted to *all the people*, and not to a part only; the national reproach washed out, in rivers of blood, it is true; but the sins of the world were atoned by the blood of the Savior, and the expiation of blood seems to be the grand economy of God, founded in wisdom, to mortals inscrutable. Resurrection comes only from the grave. Death is the great progenitor of life. From the tomb of the Rebellion a nation has been born again. The principles of liberty, so gloriously stated in the Declaration of Independence, had hitherto existed in theory. The Government had ever been a painful contradiction to the Declaration. While proclaiming to the world that liberty was the gift of God to every human being, 4,000,000 of people were held in abject and brutalizing Slavery, under the shadow of the national flag. In the presence of these slaves, professions of devotion to liberty were vain and hypocritical. The clanking of their chains ascended perpetually in contradiction to our professions, and the enemies of republicanism pointed contemptuously to our example. But all this is passed. Slavery lies buried in the tomb of the Rebellion. The Rebellion —the offspring of Slavery—hath murdered its unnatural parent, and the perfect reign of liberty is at hand.

With the ratification of the Fifteenth Article, proposed by Congress as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which we have every reason, to believe will soon be completed, impartial suffrage will be established throughout the land. The equal rights of men will be recognized, and the millenium in liberty and government will be realized, to which our fathers looked forward with hopefulness and joy.

The principles of liberty once planted in the earth and ripened into their rich fruits, will be borne through all the ages, blessing mankind to the latest generation, even as the seeds first sown by the hand of God in Paradise were blown by the winds from continent to continent, until the world was clothed with verdure, fruits, and flowers.

The prospect for liberty throughout the world was never so bright as it is to-day. In all civilized lands the grand armies of freedom are on their march. And they are allied armies. Victory to one will give prestige and confidence to the others. With some, progress will be slow; they will encounter disaster and defeat, but will again rally and go forward to final victory. In the great campaign of freedom we count, not by months, but by decades and generations; in which there will be many a Bull Run, many a Gettysburg, and a final Appomattox. The lines of march will be marked by many a cemetery like this, by the wrecks of fallen institutions and dynasties, and by the ruins of hereditary privilege and caste.

Let us briefly review the advance of liberty since 1776.

The principles of the Declaration of Independence took early and deep root in France. The people of the Empire had long suffered from the grossest misrule and oppression, and their minds were well prepared to comprehend and accept the new Gospel of Liberty. The French revolution first threw off the kingly government, then established complete democracy, but, not knowing how to use liberty without abusing it, and the people being governed by their passions, and seeking to avenge upon parties and classes the wrongs they had suffered for generations, passed into anarchy, from which the transition back to monarchy and despotism was easy and rapid. But the return to monarchy was not characterized by the former oppression and misrule. The people had learned their rights and monarchs had learned their power. Many of the old abuses which had been swept away by the revolution were gone forever, and the new monarchy governed with comparative justice, liberality and humanity.

The spirit of liberty had entered into the hearts of the people, and from time to time asserted itself in various ways, and, in 1848, France returned again to a Republic. This lasted but a short time, but the new monarch who overthrew it and established himself upon its ruins, was constrained to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and to profess to accept his crown by the vote of the majority. While we cannot say much for the freedom of that election, nor believe that the result was the will of the people; yet it was of vast significance that the usurping government was compelled to claim its title from a pretended popular election. In many respects the Government of Napoleon III. has been excellent. He has recognized the freedom of religious opinion. He has protected the people in their persons and property. He has encouraged trade and industry, stimulated manufactures, and extended their commerce. He has given them a constitution which creates a legislative body, and guarantees many rights and privileges. But the people are not satisfied. They are denied liberty of speech and of the press upon political questions. They are not allowed to assemble for the discussion of measures in which they are vitally interested. Their legislative body is so constructed and managed, as to be a mere registry of the will of the Emperor. The recent elections show the spirit of discontent, and the existence of a powerful party who understand their rights and are determined to assert them, peaceably if they can, and, as we have reason to believe, forcibly if they must. The attentive observer, and student of French history, is led to the conclusion that nothing can preserve the throne and dynasty of Napoleon III., but the concession of popular rights, and the establishment of freedom of speech, and of the press, of the elections, and of the legislative body.

The Republican sentiment of France, though it has been unfortunate, and from time to time suppressed and apparently extinguished, is still vital, is growing in intelligence and power, and cannot be restrained, unless monarchy becomes so liberal and free as to confer the substantial benefit of a Republic.

We cannot doubt that Napoleon appreciates the situation, and is preparing to make such concessions as will keep the popular discontent this side of revolution.

The march of liberty in Germany is slow but steady. The great German family are struggling for unity and freedom. The institutions of Germany are becoming more liberal from year to year, and the condition of the people better and happier.

The evil of large standing armies, annually withdrawing the young men from home and productive pursuits, is still endured, because Germany is surrounded by war-like and powerful enemies, clad in complete armor.

But everywhere the tendency of the German mind is to the fullest liberty of thought, and to the recognition of the "equal rights" of men.

Austria, so long oppressed, feels and responds to the impulse of liberty. An intelligent Emperor, who has not shut his eyes to what is going on in the world around him, perceives that he cannot stem the powerful current everywhere setting in toward free institutions, and that the security of his throne depends upon his conceding to the people, rights and privileges which have been denied them since Austria was an Empire, and giving back to Hungary the enjoyment of her ancient Constitution.

The abolition of the Concordat, the establishment of religious freedom, the equal taxation of all classes, are among the hopeful beginnings of Austrian reform.

Italy, the ancient seat of the power and glory of the Roman Empire; land of history, philosophy, poetry, music, painting, sculpture and romance; land of "starry climes and sunny skies," whose delicious climate, lofty mountains, and beautiful valleys and plains have ever excited the admiration of the traveler and poet, has made great progress in unity and freedom.

Suffrage nearly universal, the habeas corpus, freedom of religion, and free schools, are some of the principal features of Italian liberty.

The spirit of liberty is abroad in Russia —mighty empire of the North, whose government has represented the perfect idea of Absolute Despotism—an autocratic power, unrestrained by constitution or law. An enlightened Czar, animated by love for his people, and perceiving the individual happiness and material prosperity produced by free institutions, abolished Slavery throughout his dominions, made the serfs freemen, and gave to them local free institutions, based upon the right of suffrage. It is true the imperial power still extends over all—a dark impenetrable canopy—but beneath its shadow there is individual liberty and local self-government. Thus far the prosperous result has established the wisdom of the Czar, and may we not believe that he has laid the foundations of a free government, to be developed into a grand Republic in the far future, and nearer, into a Constitutional Monarchy with representative institutions? Liberty is like living seed; wherever planted it vivifies, expands, develops. Thus planted in Russia among the lowest people and for local purposes, it will grow, develop, and finally conquer. Russia is among the progressive nations, and is our friend; and it was the American example which touched the heart and intellect of the Emperor.

The spirit of liberty in its onward march has invaded Spain, and is stirring the great national heart. We have lately seen the great Spanish people firmly, and almost peacefully and unanimously, depose a licentious Queen, and declare against her dynasty. We have seen this people meet in primary assemblies, and, by suffrage universal, elect a National Cortes, which has for many months, in calm debate, considered and framed a new constitution, which, although not republican in its form, contains so much liberty, so much that is good and progressive in government, as to give the world high hope in the future of Spain. We have heard this National Assembly declare that all sovereignty and power reside in the people; thus denying the divine right of kings, and asserting the fundamental idea of free institutions. We have heard it pronounce the abolition of Slavery. We have heard it pronounce the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Verily, these are great things, and new times, in old Spain.

These are the germs of free institutions, and will, in the progress of years, grow into a Republican Government.

Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, richest gem in the Spanish Crown, the most fertile of islands, rich beyond description in the fruits and productions of tropical climes, and from which the Spanish treasury has so long been supplied, is making a bold, vigorous, and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence.

The native Cubans, inspired by the spirit of liberty, have proclaimed freedom to the slaves, freedom of religious opinion, and that Governments exist only by consent of the governed. Cuba belongs to the American system, and the question of her fate is essentially American. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle, and trust and believe that our Government stands ready to acknowledge her independence at the earliest moment that will be justified by the laws and usages of nations.

Though we cannot rightfully intervene between Spain and her Colony which she has so long oppressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, and we cannot regret any aid they may receive, which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government.

While the grand revolution in Spain is proceeding so peacefully and successfully; while the Spanish people are asserting their liberties, and fortifying them by Constitutional bulwarks, it is to be deeply regretted that they are denying to Cuba what they claim for themselves.

The American Revolution was also an English revolution. The struggle for liberty here reacted upon England, has gone forward there continually, and is stronger to-day than ever. One reform has succeeded another. The basis of suffrage has been widened from time to time; and has always been followed by an extension of the rights, privileges, and prosperity of the people. The institutions of England have become more liberal, just, and beneficent as the right of suffrage has been extended, and a larger number of men admitted to a voice in the Government. Recently we have seen a new extension of the franchise, followed almost immediately by a movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church establishment, though professedly in the interests of Protestantism, is not sustained or justified by the Protestant world, and the Protestant masses of England are demanding its repeal. The Disestablishment bill has passed the House of Commons, but the Lords threaten to reject it or destroy it by modifications. It may sacrifice itself, but it cannot thereby preserve the Irish establishment. The House of Lords is tolerated only upon the condition that it will ratify the action of the Commons, and will give its formal assent to all popular movements. It possesses no real political power, and will not be permitted to obstruct the wishes of the people. Should it be rash enough to reject the Disestablishment bill, it will at once inaugurate a movement for its own reorganization, and the destruction of hereditary privilege.

Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long deferred anyhow. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The mass of the English people are substantially, though not professedly, republican in sentiment. They accept the great doctrine of human rights upon which our Government is founded; and, while they yet retain the throne and the House of Lords, any attempt on the part of either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandoned, by revolution. The throne and the Upper House remain much like the Federal castles that yet distinguish the English landscape, emblems of departed power, curious to the view, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reforms, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. They are essentially hostile elements. The progress of suffrage in England has been resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes; but after many years of struggle it has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot be long delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the hill of Difficulty, the ascent of which is rugged, slow, and toilsome, but when accheived the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging herself upon England by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and hierarchic institutions by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, crude and imperfect when first brought from England to America, having been refined, illustrated, and extended, we return them to the mother country for her adoption, laden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her whole host of liberal statesmen, are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman, that the American Revolution guaranteed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but I believe our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs; and it is hastening on, perhaps fast enough when all things are considered.

The difficulties in the way of putting down the Rebellion were great. The rebellious States contained a population of not less than ten millions, and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and producing classes, and furnishing the supplies for the Rebel armies in the field, and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States comprised an area of not less than eight hundred thousand square miles, diversified by vast ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wilderness,

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY,
of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
of Allegheny County.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THERE is Cholera in New York City.

THE President has been spending the past week or two at Long Branch and Cape May.

AMONG the distinguished visitors at the Springs we notice Hon. Simon Cameron and Judge Thompson of the Supreme Court.

THE Cops went for each others pockets with a vengance at the Harrisburg convention. They will go for Packer's the balance of the campaign. Money is the measure of merit with them.

THE adjourned court held this week has been but meagrely attended. On account of the lateness of the harvest our farmers are still busy securing their crops. Judge Rowe presided and a considerable amount of business was disposed of.

JOHN M. COOPER of the Chambersburg *Valley spirit* has retired from that paper and from editorial life. Mr. Cooper is a clever, genial gentleman and barring his politics we heartily wish him success in whatever field of labor he may determine to cast his lot.

THE Ohio Copperhead Convention condemns unequivocally our present protective tariff. The Pennsylvania Cops keep mum on the tariff, but are equally ready with their Ohio brethren to do the bidding of British free traders as soon as they get into power.

GRANT'S administration has been paying off the national debt at the rate of fifteen or twenty millions per month. The Copperhead convention is opposed to this kind of thing and demands reform. It is the true rebel idea they have got—they are opposed to the payment of the debt at all.

THE Cops make a great ado about bloated bondholders. Last week they nominated a twenty million aristocrat as their candidate for Governor or rather he with the help of Brick Pomeroy bought up their convention for the, to him, paltry sum of a hundred thousand dollars.

THE cops say Gen. Cass was not nominated because he belongs to the railroad ring. They forgot to say that Packer owns the Lehigh Valley Railroad and is as much interested in railroad monopoly as any one in the State. Why don't they tell us that Hancock failed to secure the nomination because he was a soldier. That would have been a true statement of the case.

FRANK HUGHES declared in the Democratic convention at Harrisburg that he had to run a gauntlet of pickpockets to gain an entrance to the convention. No wonder—the majority of the delegates among whom Packer's hundred thousand dollars had been distributed were supposed to have their wages in their pockets except what had already gone for whiskey.

COL. F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth, combining business with pleasure, has been spending the past week among his old friends in Bedford. He has chosen Harrisburg as his future place of residence and business, and in addition to his duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth is practising his profession. His acknowledged ability as a lawyer will soon command for him a lucrative practice at the capital.

PACKER is worth fifteen or twenty millions of dollars and the cops expect his money to elect him. They have always been the upholders of a monied aristocracy. It is not long since they upheld the doctrine that capital should own labor. They have since undertaken to play the role of poor man's friend, but that is only for effect. Their aristocratic preferences will crop out in spite of all their efforts to hide them for a season. Packer owes his nomination to his money alone.

THE Soldier made but a poor show in the Democratic Convention. Gen. Hancock got but the paltry number of 21 votes on his highest ballot. Money settled the question. Packer was always a Copperhead which was sufficient to have beaten Hancock of itself. But beside this a hundred thousand dollars out of Packer's millions soon settled the hash of all opposing candidates. There is said to have been no difficulty in buying all the votes that were wanted and as a matter of course "Packer had no conscientious scruples on that point.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes a list of some of the "poor men" in that city whose names do not appear in the income tax list. Ex-Mayor Wood stands at the head and "Ben," his brother, comes second. Each of these men is worth millions, and yet they return no incomes! Wm. M. Tweed who is said to own $800,000 worth of real estate, is put down as another of the "poor men." Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, whose office is worth from $50,000 to $100,000 per year, pays no income tax!—These men are all good Democrats, and advocates of "economy."

THE Erie Railroad is making a regular chapter of accidents or rather murders. But a few weeks ago we chronicled a frightful accident with loss of life and now comes the news that again on the 15th through the gross carelessness of the conductor of a freight train, nine more victims have been cruelly murdered by the running of an express train into a freight train that had only been partially switched off. It is high time that railroad murders be punished as other homicides are. A careful investigation and prompt punishment of the guilty parties in a few cases would soon cure these railroad officials of their careless habits.

THE Reading *Dispatch* thus forcibly sums up Judge Packer's claims upon the people of Pennsylvania:

Judge Packer's name is familiar all over Pennsylvania, more on account of his prominence as a Democratic politician, a railroad king and a monied aristocrat, than on account of any peculiar worth as a citizen of this great and growing Commonwealth. It is true his railroad enterprises have been great; but in all of them he has steadily worked for Packer, and Packer only. He has amassed untold millions as the head-centre of monopolies, and those millions have been forced out of the hands and pockets of the "plough-holders" and the honest sons of toil; he has spent the greater part of half a million in buying the position he now holds as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, and he will spend another million—his present year's income—to buy the Gubernatorial chair of this State, that he may have unlimited swing at the advantages that office would afford him in strengthening his monopolies and filling his coffers with millions more of money wrung from the hard fists of the toiling masses of Pennsylvania. In this nomination we recognize the influence of *money* and not principle, and we believe this to be the conviction of every honest man in Pennsylvania.

THE proposition to introduce Chinese Coolie labor into the South is beginning to gain favor in the eyes of the Democracy—it has the look of their old idol, slavery.

Political Parties in Virginia.

There are two classes of persons who are endeavoring to force Virginia into the Democratic party, whether she will or no. One is the party of carpet baggers and scalawags in this State, who are of opinion that they may do us damage with the President and Congress by calling our victorious party Democratic. The other is the Northern Democrats, who are very anxious to muster us into their ranks.

First—The victory here was won by an alliance of good men generally of all political shades of opinion in other days, who sunk all party preferences, all personal opinions, and joined in the common cause of rescuing the State from the dominion of ignorance and dishonesty. They acted as patriots, national and domestic. They ignored the old party names, and associated as comrades devoutly struggling for the public salvation. So it is the greatest absurdity—it is an insult to the grand motives which governed them—to call them by any of the old party names.

Second—The fight here was upon reconstruction, and the victorious party, which has set Virginia free, stood upon General Grant's platform, and that party is now absorbed in more important matters than hunting for a party name. They are endeavoring to complete the great work that has been propitiously begun, and they desire to go on with it in entire harmony with the Federal Administration until it is consummated. Their party relations depend upon the events that are to follow. Those events are to be controlled at Washington, at present, we repeat, they stand on the Grant platform, desiring, in proof of their sense of the favor extended to them by General Grant, to go in harmony with the Federal Executive. And

Third—It is plain that parties must be reformed. The old issues and the parties that were formed upon them must give place to new issues and new parties. We do not believe there will ever be a Democratic party in Virginia; or if there should be, it will be so altered in every respect that it will resemble the old one in name alone. The revolution in the theory of our Government has taken away the main pillar of the old Democracy. Nor do we think that a party bearing the name Whig will any more resemble that which existed before the war.

The old parties must all pass away. The new crystalizations out of the debris of the old, and their combinations with the new issues that must grow out of the new order of our political system, are now steadily going on, and Virginia will not be ready to take sides until they take shape and have the breath of life blown into them. As yet she is in the chrysalis state, endeavoring to expand her limbs and recover her strength in the genial sunshine which has been introduced through a loop-hole kindly made for us by General Grant. She is now drawn to that light, and is inclined to continue in it. Thus far only can we see now. But to join any of the old parties she is not at all inclined, and it is not probable that she will. They are dead.—*Richmond Dispatch, July 10.*

Terrible Railway Calamity.

Collision of an Express Train with a Freight Train on the Erie Railroad, near Carr's Rock—Six Passengers Burned to Death—Particulars of the Catastrophe.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 15.—A frightful disaster occurred on the Erie Railroad about midnight at Mount Hope, on the Delaware Division. The night express train from New York which left there at half-past six o'clock, made the usual time going west until twelve o'clock, when the disaster occurred at Mount Hope. It would overhaul a freight train, also going west, which, according to telegraphic instruction, should have run on a siding, to permit the express to pass without stoppage.

The freight train switched off in the regular manner, but, from some carelessness or fatality, did not move far enough up the siding to entirely clear the track, and the trail of the train, consisting of one or two cars, remained on the track when the express train came thundering along. The train struck the tail of the freight, and the engine and baggage car, express car, smoking car, one passenger car and a sleeping car were thrown off the track and smashed out of all shape. The accident occurred about thirty miles from Carr's Rock.

The splintered cars and fragments of timber came in contact with the scattered fire from the locomotive, and a conflagration ensued, in which timbers, baggage, and the wounded passengers all went to feed the flames. Seven cars were thus destroyed, and nine passengers are known to have been burned to death. Two of the passengers are from New York, and one of them is supposed to be the Rev. Benjamin B. Halleck, pastor of a New York church, who lives on East Fourteenth street.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. To increase the rates of interest is a backward step, and no political economist would advocate such a measure. It is not only hostile to labor and home productions, but directly robs these interests of that much money, and tends only to pamper wealth, traffickers and the drones in the community; and the representative who votes for such a measure is the most deadly enemy the laborer and manufacturer has to contend with, because just in proportion as the rates of interest increase the price of labor decreases, and our home industry declines. Our legislation is largely in favor of capital, against domestic productions, simply because money-changers and the monied interests buy up the members of the legislatures to legislate in that interest, while it ought to be in favor of uncouraging domestics by reducing the rates of interest and dividends, so as to make it a greater inducement to invest money in manufactures, which give employment to the people, instead of making it more profitable to invest in stocks, stock-jobbing and speculations, which only tend to destroy legitimate business.

Since the destruction of slavery, our country is only liable to the dangers, to-wit: The legislation in favor of capital, which enriches the few and empoverishes the many, creating an aristocracy based on money; corruption in our legislative halls where members sell themselves to the highest bidder to pass improper acts, and corruption in the Halls of Justice. These three crimes against the principles of our Government, are twice as deadly as treason against the country, and we firmly believe that nothing will check it but a dose of lynch law administered to those who are notoriously known to be guilty of such acts. It is a sad resort, but the body politic, like the atmosphere we breathe, sometimes becomes so impure that nothing but a terrible storm, however destructive it may be to some, will purify, and give life and healing to millions who pass through the ordeal.—*Miner's Journal.*

A Well-Known Citizen of Chicago Fatally Poisoned by Wearing Red Stockings.

A strange case of threatened fatality, arising from a most peculiar cause, has just been developed in this city. On the 27th of June last (St. John's Day), Mr. Alexander Bangley, a well known grocer of the North division, joined an excursion of the French Society of St. Jean de Baptiste to Bourbonnaise Grove, near Kankakee. He wore on that occasion a pair of what are known as French socks, composed of fine thread material, with bright scarlet bottoms, which his wife had purchased at a leading dry goods store. At the close of the pic nic, on his return to Chicago, Mr. Bangley complained of severe pain in his feet, and on the following morning was unable to attend to his business in consequence of their painfully swollen condition. From that time forth the strange disorder increased rapidly, extending in white blisters over nearly the entire body of the sufferer. Drs. Henrotin and Fisher were summoned, and were at first of the opinion that the case was one of erysipelas, but were soon compelled by the symptoms to abandon the diagnosis.

The physicians were completely at a loss to account for the peculiar manifestations of the disease, which unquestionably indicated that a deadly poison had been infused into the system through the medium of the blood. After several consultations had been had, the doctors incidentally learned of the scarlet footed French sock worn by Mr. Bangley on St. John's Day. A minute examination of the socks developed the fact that in the bright red coloring matter was contained a principle of acute poison, the absorption of which into the sensitive sole of the foot had been aided by abundant perspiration, until it had taken complete possession of the system. Subsequent to arriving at the cause every effort was made to effect a remedy, but without success. Mr. Bangley's condition has continued to grow worse day by day, until, on yesterday, he was advised to make his will, as he had but a short time to live. So stands this singular poisoning case at present. It is stated that other cases of the kind have arisen from the same cause, though not nearly so severe.

Repudiation openly Advocated.

Although the present administration has reduced the public bebt $36,000,000 and we can, during the current century, wipe out entirely the national debt without increasing the taxes per capital or per capita, yet the Democrats are rascally and foolish enough to talk of repudiation. Some are shy of owning it, others are opposed to it, but the prevailing sentiment where Democracy is dominant is for cheating the nation's creditors. A recent number of the Louisville Courier Journal contained a letter from Franklin, Ky., which bears testimony to this fact, as follows:

The Court room at this place yesterday, was filled with an intelligent assembly of citizens, gathered together for the purpose of hearing speeches from Asbury Dawson and W. W. Bush, rival candidates for a seat in the next Legislature and also to listen to an address from the Hon. J. S. Gollady, our representative in Congress. Mr. Gollady was in fine trim for the occasion, and without any circumlocution whatever, came squarely out in favor of repudiation and announced that it was the only solution of our financial difficulties. He spoke at length of the two political parties in the country, but said that the doctrine of Repudiation was no part of "the Democratic creed, but originates in common sense, and is older than Democracy." Many instances were cited to show that the history of all debts created for war purposes had resulted in repudiation. He charged that the Radical party, while it insisted on the sacredness of the public faith to liquidate its obligations thus contracted, had virtually set the example of repudiation by refusing to pay for "private property taken without just compensation, as well as the passage of a bankrupt law;" and he now was in favor that the entire public debt should be paid in good faith or none at all. In the course of the address Mr. Gollady exhibited a piece of Continental script issued by the then colony of Virginia in 1781 for $1,500 which was repudiated by the Assembly after it became a State and a restoration of peace had been declared between the Colonies and Great Britain. His speech was listened to throughout with marked attention, and was frequently greeted with rounds of applause.

Labor in England.

Agricultural labor in England has again given rise to an animated discussion in the British Parliament. The laborers, it appears, are reduced to a more forlorn and helpless condition than ever. In the Southern counties of England, wages for farm work are as low as nine shillings a week, that is, eighteen pence or thirty-six cents a day. The employing farmers, it is stated, fix the wages to correspond with the price of the eight pound loaf of bread. When the eight pound loaf sold for seventeen pence (thirty-four cents), the men were paid eleven shillings a week, or forty-four cents a day, and now when the eight pound loaf is one shilling the wages have been reduced to thirty-six cents a day. This rate, however, is too low to support a family, and the consequence is that the laborers compel their children to work in the field as soon as they are able to walk, in order to help earn their bread; and although schools are plenty, they are of very little use to the agricultural population. In Parliament, it was suggested that compulsory education was the remedy, and that the farmers should be forbidden to employ children under thirteen years of age, but the reply to this was that the parents could not afford to feed children who did not work, and that the law, if enforced, would cause starvation. No one, however, in the House of Commons, seemed to know how to grapple with this difficulty, and the poor agricultural laborer, after having been the subject of discussion for half a day, was dismissed to manage as best he may for himself for another year.

ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes from Paris, July 2d: "The imperial family seem to have taken up their residence for the remainder of the summer in the vicinity of Paris, and propose giving a series of matinees and soirees in the gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud, to indemnify themselves and their friends for their privation of Fontainebleau. The Emperor has begun to stroll about the little town and the banks of the river, just as he used to do in Fontainebleau and the forest. The other day a friend, who was staying at St. Cloud, witnessed a curious scene, highly characteristic at once of the Emperor's *bonhommie* and adroitness. He was walking in a part of the park to which the public is admitted, and was followed and dogged about by a parcel of troublesome and curious children. He probably did not like to seem ill natured by ordering them off, so he sought out one of the ginger-bread stalls which are always to be found in the neighborhood, purchased the whole of the stock at a bargain, and then upsetting the entire concern with his own hand, left the contents to the mercy of the hungry crowd of urchins."

In the free Western States of Ohio and California, the Democrats have placed their candidates upon platforms of the most odious principles—old-fogy, illiberal, narrow-minded, dishonorable and dishonest. In the Southern State of Mississippi, the Republicans have placed their candidate upon a platform of the highest American ideas,—peace, amity and justice, "unfaltering devotion to the Union, first, last and forever;" a "fair, impartial and economical administration;" "unrestricted right of speech to all men, with complete freedom of the ballot;" the establishment of a "system of free schools, which shall place the means of liberal education within the reach of every child;" the "removal of all taxation and assessments which discriminate against laborers and labor;" the "equality before the law of all men of every race and color." Now, which of these Republican principles is the Democratic Party opposed to, and why cannot the Democratic Party construct a platform embracing such principles?

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, Wednesday July 14.—The ocean cable was spliced to the shore end to-dry by the steamer *William Corry*. The cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost. The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was therefore necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made, the instrument and the full staff of operators were sent on shore, and communication was soon opened with Brest.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD RUNAWAY.—At Echo, the other evening, three freight trains stood upon the main track, when word came flashing over the telegraph from the superintendent, "A locomotive and tender, with steam up, and with nobody on board, have broken from a freight train and started down the grade." Ah! then and there was a hurrying to and fro! In a few minutes came a second message: "She has just passed Castle Rock station." Never were three trains got off upon a siding with less delay. Then the workmen piled sleepers high upon the track. Lest even that should not stop "her," and she should do murder, further down the road, they tore up the rails below. Just as this was accomplished she came in sight. She shot through the sleepers like a bullet through a pine board, sending them flying in all directions, and darkening the air with splinters. But at the broken track she jumped up and down with vexation, and finally plunged angrily head foremost into a hillside. She had run twenty-six miles in twenty minutes—the best time yet made upon the road.

A BRAVE SON.—Daniel Upton, formerly a member of the Michigan Legislature, recently attempted to cross Black Lake, Mich., which is half a mile across, in a leaky boat, when it went to pieces, leaving him and his youngest son to get to shore the best way they could. The latter succeeded, but his father, becoming exhausted, began to sinkr. Eddie Upton, his oldest son, saw all their movements from the house, which is close to the shore, and, running down to the beach, shouted to his father to keep up good courage and he would save him. He quickly threw off his boots and outer clothing, and swimming out to where the old gentleman was struggling in the water, caught him just as he was going down the third time. Clinging to his father with an iron grip, he turned upon his back and swam back in this manner to the shore, and, upon reaching it, sank to the ground insensible from exhaustion and excitement. Mr. Upton laid to all appearance dead, and in this condition they were found side by side upon the arrival of neighbors whom the youngest boy had called to the spot.

WHERE ARE THE WRITERS?—Has Longfellow hung his harp upon the willows? Is Whittier tired of his sweet singing? Is Holmes too fat and too lazy to give us another book? Has Mitchell become too much enamored of landscape gardening and rural architecture ever again to paint a word picture for us? Will Holland rest forever on his Kathrina laurels? Is Gail Hamilon dead? Have Fanny Fern and Grace Greenwood left the field? Where are they all—the writers?

Won't evan Walt. Whitman tune again his erratic lyre? Has marriage lost to us forever Miss Prescott, now Mrs. Spofford? Has Florence Percy become disgusted with authorship because of the controversy over her "Rock me to sleep?' And Read, and Boker, and Mackenzie—have they droped their quills forever? Have the Warner no more novels? Have the Carys given themselves up wholly to Sorosis? Is there nobody to write a bright new book?

SCOTCH ENTERPRISE.—The Scots are but a feeble folk numerically, but, by their industry, thrift and "canyness," they put to shame many a more populous people. They are great at building vessels for other people, and they have made so much money in this and other ways as to be able to build not a few vessels for themselves. An official return recently issued shows that on the 31st of December the number of sailing vessels belonging to Scotland was 2,925, having a capacity of 709,952 tons, and that the number of steam vessels was 520, with a capacity of 260,229 tons. The entire population of Scotland is not much, if any, larger than that of the State of New York; but when will that State own a mercantile navy of 3,445 ships and steamers, with a capacity for carrying a million tons of freight?

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania evidently have not read the letter of Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston to the Tammany Society of New York, on the occasion of its late Fourth of July festival, or else they do not recognize him as he is regarded here as one of the authorized expounders of the true faith. In that letter Judge Abbott declared that negro suffrage and reconstruction are settled issues; "and if we to-day had the majority in Congress and the President, we could not deprive the negro of the South of suffrage, or restore the condition existing before reconstruction was begun." And yet the Pennsylvania convention, Wednesday, declared that the Democratic party was opposed to negro suffrage. How long does that party intend to cling to the dead issues of the past?—*Springfield Republican.*

INTELLIGENT CHINAMEN.—A San Francisco letter-writer says ninety-eight per cent. of the Chinese who come here can read and write in their own language. Most of them are rapid in figuring. Their children learn our language quickly; the parents with difficulty, though they soon manage to acquire a stock of words and sentences which answer their purposes. They show a great anxiety to send their children to school where English is taught, though as yet few facilities have been given them, for while they pay full school taxes they have as yet been furnished but one school-house for 400 pupils.

NEW USE OF ELECTRICITY.—A London firm have just obtained a patent for a method, startling to "old salts" in its originality, for catching whales by means of electricity. By their plan every whaleboat is provided with a galvanic battery. Wires from opposite polls run down to the point of each set of harpoons. When the whale is sufficiently near two harpoons are thrown as nearly simultaneously as possible, and when imbedded in the flesh of the monster completes the circuit. The charge is expected to be sufficiently powerful to paralyze the animal, so that the small boat may advance and dispatch him at leisure.

CALIFORNIA WINE CROP.—The *Alta California*, of June 29, says: "The grape crop in Sonora and Napa will be above the average, but less than that of last year. There has been no frost in either valley this season, but in the former the fly has made its appearance, and will do some damage. On most of the vines the bunches are set and the berries well filled. The vineyards generally are cultivated with care, and the owners are zealously trying to learn as much as possible about the qualities of the different varieties and their adaptation to the various soils."

THE REGENCY TROUBLES.—The troubles of the Spanish Regency are increasing. Besides the Republican demonstrations in Spain itself, and the revolutionary uprising in Cuba, the Government has now a difficulty on hand in Madeira, and troops have been dispatched to suppress the Republic which has been there proclaimed. This will be an easier job than the suppression of the Cuban Republic, but it adds to the complications in which the Spanish Liberals are involved. The Regent, Serrano, has managed well thus far, and has borne up bravely against adversity and misfortune.

ONE of the most fashionable "lions" of Paris, Count de L——, has just had a lover's quarrel with one of its most fashionable "lionesses," Mme. de X——. The Count is much too elegant a man not to be bald; in fact, he has no more hair on the top of his head than Old Uncle Ned or a billiard ball. When the ex-lovers had returned each other, with tears and tragic sobs, their letters and their portraits, their gifts and their souvenirs—"seals of love, but sealed in vain"—Madame de X——closed the dread colloquy with this parting shot: "There is one blessing, at least, about all this," said the consolable Lydia, "one hasn't to send you back any locks of hair."

LAURENT CLERC, for more than fifty years prominently identified with the cause of deaf mute instruction, died at his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, aged 83 years. He was a native of La Balme, near Lyons, France. A deaf mute himself from infancy, and a pupil of the Abbe Sicard, he came to Hartford in 1816, at the request of the late Mr. Gallaudet, and became in 1817 a teacher of the American Asylum at Hartford, the first institution for deaf mutes established in this country. His ability, zeal and graces of character made him always respected and beloved. In 1858 he retired from active duty on a pension.

ITEMS.

MRS. COL. COLT'S income is $400,000 per annum.

A PROMINENT New York Democrat writes the editorials for *The Imperialist.*

Saturday's internal revenue receipts were $1,683,000.

A census just taken shows the population of Mexico to be 9,000,000.

NINE houses in Brooklyn, N. Y., were blown down by a tornado on Friday afternoon.

GEN. SHERMAN is at Boston, and Gen. Sheridan at Newport. Chief Justice Chase is in New York.

GEO. B. VASSHON, colored, was admitted to practice law as a lawyer in the Criminal Court at Washington on Saturday.

THE number of convicts in Sing Sing prison who are rebellious is over six hundred. They refuse to work, and are locked up.

THE era of the unsurveyed lands of the United States is fifteen times greater than the whole era of France.

THE forthcoming wool exhibition in Cincinnati is looked forward to with interest throughout the trade.

CHICAGO is to have two new fire engines of the "rotary" make. They are to cost $10,000, and will be third-class machines.

THE Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter will shortly make a tour of inspection through the various eastern navy yards.

THOSE who can take the time to nap it during the summer season, are informed that ten minutes sleep before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests and refreshes the system for vigorous digestion.

GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN was recently chosen President of a society of the Officers of the Army of the Potomac over Gen. McClellan, who was also a candidate for election.

MCCLELLAN once remarked to a friend that he would not again put up with the indignities which he had to endure from politicians during the campaign of 1864, to be President a hundred times.

GABRIEL FAU, a military surgeon under the first empire, surnamed the Physician of the Poor, went on foot to the village of Levalynot to deposit his vote at the recent election, though he is in his 102d year.

THERE is a man in Gallia county, Ohio, whose sole personal property returned for taxation is included in the item: "Dogs, one hundred hollars" Of course he's a Democrat, and howls about excessive taxation.

A MAN at Belfast, Me., who had not seen his son for eight years, and supposed him dead, recognized him as one of the acrobats in a circus which exhibited in that city last week.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* says that the Monongahela collieries have shipped, in the first half of the current year, twenty-seven millions of bushels of bituminous coal to the West and South. This equals very nearly one million of tons.

A REVEREND son of Rev. Beecher, on being ordained, was solemnly charged thus: "I charge you never to forget that you are the son of your father, the grandson of your grandfather, and the nephew of your uncle." How about his aunt Harriet?"

THERE were three hundred and ninety-seven deaths in Philadelphia last week, an increase of seventeen over the return for the week previous. Among the deaths were nine from cholera and cholera morbus, thirteen from diarrhœa, and 104 from cholera infantum.

AN OBLIGING LANDLORD.—The sign-board of a tavern near Strasbourg, France, bears the following inscription: Strong beer and wine of the first quality. Customers drinking more than twelve glasses will be sent home in a cab, free of charge, in case they are unable to walk.

A QUANTITY of lager seized from a beer dealer in Boston on July 6th, was returned on Saturday, on the ground that if kept it would spoil before a decision by the courts could be had. In Cambridge a man whose stock consisted of only one keg of lager, lost it by seizure, and was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty dollars.

MR. ISAAC N. MORRIS, late a Government Commissioner to view the Union Pacific Railroad, whose report caused so much comment, is out in a long letter, in which he reiterates his former statements concerning the road, and is rather severe on Senator Conkling and ex Senator Wade for their despatches in praise of its construction and management.

"OLIVIA," the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, excuses the strong-mindedness of Susan B. Anthony. "Let us" she says, "visit her faults tenderly. Baby lips have never pressed her hard, cold cheek. She has never tasted the sublimity of motherhood. She has never bathed in that immeasurable sea of Glory whose waves touch the gates of Paradise."

HANK MONK, who drove Mr. Greeley so rapidly and joltingly down the mountain descent into Placerville as to coerce the most vigorous Saxon out of the mouth of the philosopher, and to make him howl in sincerity "just once" for "protection," still lives to tell the story, which he does to every casual traveler.

HELEN DOUGHERTY, of Western New York, after a long contest, has secured in the Supreme Court the inventor's title to a machine which cuts splints from a board in bevel form, producing a cut hoop ready to apply at once to a barrel; which patent covers a monopoly of the manufacture, and a pretty penny for the inventress.

WE notice the following in the *Gaulios*: Princess de——, before leaving Paris, must have come to the conclusion that all is not *couleur de rose* in the life of a fashionable woman, as the bill presented by her dressmaker, and paid, amounted to the modest sum of one million two hundred thousand francs! This beats the Boston dressmaker's bill for nearly one hundred thousand francs!

A FRENCH Democratic writer, just returned from Italy, gives the following dismal picture of the actual condition of Garibaldi: "The General is reduced to a skeleton; his features are wizened and contracted. I found him lying on a divan and suffering horribly from chronic rheumatism. The ex-Dictator, bent over like the leaning tower of Pisa, is but a shadow of his former self. It is difficult to recognize the lion of the republic in this forlorn and babbling old man."

REV. S. S. BURTON, a Methodist minister of Chantauqua county, has just been tried by his church on the serious charge of having said that he believed many Universalists would be saved, and acquitted, the charge not having been proved against him. "Do you believe everybody will be saved?" asked an anxious old lady of one whose orthodoxy was suspected. "Well it is possible that a few will be lost." "Ah, well," said the old lady, drawing a sigh of relief, "that's better than nothing."

A YOUNG man, named George Fahnestock, son of W. Frank Fahnestock, a prominent and respected citizen of Harrisburg, shot himself last Sunday night, at about 10 o'clock, it is supposed accidentally. He was at church as usual, and returned home about half-past nine o'clock, and was sitting in the yard door way with a small pistol which he usually carried in his hands playing with it. The family in another part of the house heard an explosion, and running to the spot found young Fahnstock lying on the step senseless.

COLD WEATHER IN PARIS.—While New York bakes with the heat, Paris shakes with the cold. Not even the *emeutes* of June sufficed to warm the Parisian summer. "Robinson's," where people of an airy turn of mind used to go and breakfast in a tree, is shut up for want of patronage, and the Court has decided to stay at St. Cloud till it goes to Corsica instead of at Fontainbleau. The long expected "Cossack" has not taken the French capital, but the Cossack climate has. In truth, the climates of the whole world are apparently getting into a state of profound confusion, which may possibly prefigure the coming of the day when the sun shall take fire *en masse*, and this little globe of ours disappear in a puff of vapor, like a soap bubble at the mouth of a furnace blast.

A YEAR OF PLENTY.—From all parts of the country the cheering intelligence continues to come announcing the abundance of the earth's productions. The wheat crop just harvested is all that could be desired, and the yield is pronounced to be far above the average. In the South the cotton promises to furnish more bales than has been produced since the commencement of the war. In the West; excepting a portion of Illinois, the corn stands firm, and gives assurance of an uncommon harvest. In New York State all kinds of grain have done exceedingly well, and potatoes, the farmers say, are too plenty to pay. We have plenty, now let us have peace.

AMONG the laughable incidents which took place during the recent election riots in Paris, was the case of a pickpocket caught watch in hand. The indignant crowd seized the culprit and would have handed him over to the police as a robber, but the thief preferred the fate of a revolutionist, and as he was being carried along raised the lusty cry of "Vive la Republique!" The consequence was that he was torn by the police from his captors, and will probably get a week's instead of a year's imprisonment.

THE railways of France, which run at low rates, under restricted tariffs, have for the last six years averaged dividends of 11 per cent.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
Editor and Proprietor.

tf.

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.

9apr

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL

CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞ INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A BIG FUSS OVER NO PROFIT.
We are just selling for a little amusement 10,000 yards choice Styles of standard Calico prints, at 8, 10, 11 and 12½ cents. and you should see 'em grab after it. It's SO CHEAP, is the reason.
G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June25:3m

Miscellaneous.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

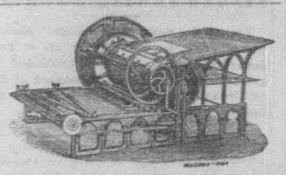
BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Eguif, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Getty. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Hayden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.05 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

READ! READ! READ!—THE INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—An important campaign is before us in which are to be elected a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a State Senator and two members of the Legislature, a Sheriff and Prothonatory beside the regular county ticket. The best interests of our State demand a continuation of Republican rule and if there is ever to be any economy in the expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers of Bedford county it can only come through a change from Democratic to Republican management. That our people may be informed upon these matters and enabled to vote intelligently at the coming election, we will furnish the INQUIRER at the following rates for the campaign:

One copy	$0 40 cts
Five copies	1 75
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty copies	5 00

Let the active working men of the party go to work at once and get up clubs at every Post Office in the county and place the INQUIRER in the hands not only of every Republican but of every doubtful voter. It will do more good than days or weeks of talking and electioneering just before the election. Copperheadism aims a death blow at the industrial interests of our State and must be defeated. Copperhead mismanagement of the finances of Bedford county has loaded us with debt and taxes from which there is no hope of deliverance except in the election of Republican county officers. Now is the time to accomplish our deliverance. Let no time be lost. Get up your clubs and send in your subscriptions at once. Address JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

Local Affairs.

REV. DR. VALENTINE, President of Penna. College, will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sabbath evening next, at half past seven o'clock.

BISHOP DOMENEC will preach at 10 o'clock A. M., on Sunday next, and lecture at 7 P. M. in the evening on the following subject.

The truths of the church mirrored in the visible work's of God in nature.

REPORT says the cattle thief who escaped from our jail last week, has since been captured in Cumberland Md.

Don't fail to read the article on Broadtop by John Fulton Esq., in another column of this paper.

STOP your hair from falling out by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a sure prevention.

CORN AND OATS are growing finely and promise one of the most bountiful crops that we have known for a number of years.

SQUIRRELS, let our hunters remember, must not be killed before the first of August. The fine for a violation of the law is twenty-five dollars.

LOST.—Between Bedford and two miles beyond Bloody Run, a Wheeler Revolver—seven shooter—two barrels shot out. A suitable reward will be paid upon leaving it at this office. JAMES K. LIGHTCAP.

HARVEST has been greatly delayed by the continuous wet weather but is now about over. Our farmers have reaped an abundant crop of wheat and need only a few days of warm dry weather to store it safely away.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The regular Fall term of the Bedford county Normal School under the supervision of the county Superintendent, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers will open at Bedford, on Monday, August 2d.

BEDFORD has been more than usually lively during the past week. The parties in attendance at court and the unusual number of visitors to the Springs, stopping in town, have given our streets a more than usually stirring appearance.

THE Camp meeting for Saxton circuit near Riddlesburg, will commence Friday, August 6th and continue until the 13th. Excursion tickets will be issued on H. & B. T. R. R., during the continuance of the meeting and tents will be carried free. 2t

WE all admire a dark and glossy head of hair, and by using the Alisma, can soon have soft and wavy tresses of youth. Try it by all means, and see what wonderful effects it will produce.

For all diseases of the throat and lungs try Seward's Cough Cure.

ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday evening of last week Mr. George Scott a citizen of Fulton county was robbed on Scrub Ridge a few miles west of McConnellsburg, of 28 dollars and a gold watch.

Mr. Charles D. Stewart of Baltimore was robbed the week before near Strasburg in Franklin county.

If any of our citizens have occasion to travel East or South on the turnpike or other roads in private conveyances they will do well to be prepared for little emergencies of this kind. The whole region east of us in the direction of Chambersburg has been infested with thieves and robbers for some months past and no one should travel in that direction without arms.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

HUNTINGDON Pa. was visited by a terrific storm on Wednesday afternoon the 16th inst. Two men, named Barney Farrell and Cornelius Dacy, whilst sitting under a schute at a coal wharf, a mile from town, were stunned by the lightning, and falling forward into the canal were drowned. During ths storm a smoke house in the eastern and a stable in the western part of the town were struck by the lightning. A telegraph pole was also struck and the flash entered the office of the Western line, but did no damage.

A CARD.—The undersigned takes this means to promptly inform the public of Bedford and vicinity that he has given up his position in the army to make this his home and field of professional labor for the future, that he intends to devote his whole ability to the prosecution of his profession, and that all professional calls will be promptly attended to. Office opposite the INQUIRER Building. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
16july G. C. DOUGLAS, M. D.

TOO HIGH.—The centre of Juliana street from the crossing at the drug store to the middle of the public square is still quite too high for beauty or convenience and should be cut down nearly a foot to give it a proper shape. We hope the Burgess and council will see that it is done before the street is turnpiked. The expense would not exceed twenty dollars, which would be but a small outlay to prevent the street from being spoiled for years to come.

VISITORS TO THE SPRINGS have been coming in quite rapidly for some days past. The number now here is considerably greater than at the same time last year. All we want, is proper railroad facilities to make Bedford the most popular summer resort in the country. A little business, energy and enterprise, on the part of the proprietors and the citizens of the surrounding country would soon obviate this difficulty.

GOING ON.—The improvements on Juliana street are steadily progressing. The cobbling of the gutter has been completed in front of the Mengel House, the INQUIRER Building and the public square, and the pavements so long needed in front of the INQUIRER Building and Mengel House bid fair to be finished before the close of the week.

RIPE APPLES are beginning to make their appearance, though in very limited quantities. We are indebted to our friend V. Vondersmith for some choice Prince's Harvests and Lippincotts. If any one else wishes our opinion upon the merits of choice fruit we are always ready to give it provided they will just bring along their fruit and let us taste it.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

Books and Periodicals.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR AUGUST.—The August number of this "Queen of the Monthlies" is adorned with a beautiful steel engraving of those two youthful lovers, "Paul and Virginia"—a double-paged and handsomely colored Fashion Plate, containing the latest Paris styles—a picture of Maidenhood, in illustration of Longfellow's sweet poem—and the usual number of miscellaneous engravings, illustrating sea-side costumes, children's fashions, hats, head-dresses, dinner and walking toilets, &c., &c. The music of this month is a ballad, "The Rose of Erin." The literary contents are the best in the market. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving).

THE AUGUST NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE—with a full-page illustration is just issued and contains "the vicar of Bullhampton:" a Novel Part 11. Heroes. Joseph Jefferson. An Adventure in the snow. Manifest Destiny. Beyond the Breakers: A Novel. Part VIII. Is it a Gospel of Peace, Waifs from Monticello, Parlor and Kitchen. Magdalena: A Novelette. Part I Illustrated. Peter Crisp's Spectacles. The old Story. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the day. For Sale at all the Book and News-Stores. Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia,

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for August, contains, Pictures of the Japanese; The New Theory of Heat; Betrothal; South-Coast Sauntering in England; A Brave Lady; Draw Your Conclusions; The Graves at Newport; Hetty's Liberal Education; Slavery in Palaces; A Peep at Finland; Reminiscences of Oxford University; A Wonder; My Enemy's Daughter; Borrowed Baggage; Can we foretell the weather: The New Home; August Days; The New Timothy; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Book Table; Editor's Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST: Contains The Taillefer Bell—Ringings. Great Earthquakes of the Old World. Zoroaster and the Zend—Avests. The Foe in the Household. VI. Before the Gate. Among the Isles of Shoals. The Hamlets of the Stage. II. Agatha. Uncle Gabriel's Account of his Campaigns. The "Strikers" of the Washington Lobby. Gabrielle de Bergerac. II. On Mr. Fechter's Acting. Jubilee Days. Recent Travels. Published by Fields Osgood & Co Boston.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS: contains The Story of a Bad Boy. Lawrence Among the Coal, Mines. Going to Sleep. Going up in a Balloon. A Strange Dish of Fruits. A Day on Carysfort Reef. Morning-Glories. How To Do It. IV. Gardening for Girls. VIII. Berrying Song. Round the Evening Lamp. Our Letter Box. Published by Fields Osgood & Co Boston.

GODEY'S LADY'S Book for August contains: Jane Wood's oppertunity. Art in Common Things. Cast it not Away. A flower gift. Lost in the Mist. The Faculty for Admiration. Leaf from an unpublished Drama. The story of Ray. A school teacher's story. Unconsidered Heroism, and a very interesting and beautifully illustrated "work Department." Address L. A. Godey, N. E. corner 6th & chestnut streets Phila. Pa.

For the INQUIRER.

THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON REGION.

The Kemble Coal and Iron Co's Furnaces at Riddelsburg in blast! Complete success of this pioneer enterprise.

In this age of accellerated progress in the industrial arts, little time is afforded in reviewing the stages of progress in their development. They pass in rapid review, as the mile posts gleam for a moment before the vision of the rail-road passenger. But even in the rapid progress of the present age, there are stations dotted along it, which claim a passing notice.

Fifteen years ago the eagle eye of capital looked anxiously on the broad acres of this Coal Field. Scanning its eighty square miles of coal measures, and testing the outcrops of its coal seams.

The old settlers looked in amaze at this inflow of coal hunters and were puzzled to know what induced these strangers to pay so frequent and assiduous attention to the topography of their rugged and uninviting Region. Perhaps there lurked in their minds a vague thought that the keepers of some of our benevolent institutions had been somewhat derelict in their duty. The exhibition however, of gold pieces, in payment for their poor and rocky lands, removed this impression, and the homesteads of the Broad Topers' passed into the possession of these strangers!

In 1856 the Broad Top rail-road was opened from Huntingdon to the mines on Shoup's Run, and subsequently its base extended along the Raystown Juniata from Saxton to Hopewell and Mt. Dallas, reaching out branches up the three valleys which are cut deeply across the Coal Field nearly at right angles to this base.

The latter part of this year inaugurated the *opening of the Coal Trade* from the Region, and tested practically the value of Broad Top Coal at the various points of consumption along the Pennsylvania rail road and canal and in the seaboard cities. It was received with considerable approbation by consumers, and distinguished itself particularly for generating steam and for use in the various branches of the manufacture of iron. With a steadily increasing demand from year to year, additional mines were opened, improvements erected, and miner's hamlets dotted quite thickly over a large portion of the field. For ten years the main thought was directed to the development and shipment of its coal.

This was the era of coal. During the latter part of this period, pioneer minds were slowly but surely grasping the problem so prominently set forth in this Region—*an inexhaustible supply of pure mineral fuel in the Coal Field*, flanked along its western base by a great valley, along which outcropped the rich deposits of the fossiliferous and hematite iron ores. The Raystown Juniata with its accompanying rail road, divided the ores from the fuel and suggested a *base of operations*, along which they could be readily united and smelted.

But simple as was the act of the falling apple, it required the genius of a Newton to appreciate this illustration of the law of gravity. It required capital to erect furnaces, and most of those familiar with the resources of Broad Top, had already largely invested in its coal lands and coal business. Besides, there were other questions which came up in the discussion. *Will your Broad Top coke make good iron? Are you sure you have abundance of iron ore?*

The coke had not made iron in this Region and hence suggested a doubt in the minds of capitalists. True, the iron ores had been thoroughly tested, for they had been and were now being smelted at various points in the Region with charcoal.

But as the primeval forest was fast disappearing and the charcoal iron-masters looked aghast at the widely increasing circle of their charcoal supply, the continuation of this mode of iron making could not be entertained. And here, for a brief time, the matter rested. Presently the Cambria Iron Co. began shipping these ores to s nelt at their works. *If they could be successfully worked at Johnstown with coke, why not in Broad Top.?*

In 1867, L. T. Wattson, Esq., then Prest. of the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., introduced this matter to a number of New York gentlemen, who visited the Region and purchased coal and iron ore lands, soon after organizing a company under the name of the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., of whom the Hon. William Kelly is President. L. T. Wattson, Esq., Vice Prest. and R. A. Wight, Esq., Sect. and Treas.

During the following year they commenced the erection of a large furnace at Riddlesburg, which has been completed and is now in blast.

The construction of the furnace, after a design by F. Rumpf, Esq., of New York city, was intrusted to David Wordon, Esq., the present Superintendent, under whose superior skill and untiring energy, this noble furnace has been brought to a successful issue. The furnace, is 14 feet wide at bosh, 8 feet at tunnel head, and 60 feet high. Its outside form is a truncated pyramid, having a base of 32 feet square. The masonry is heavy coursed, well banded, ashlar work, of Mahoning Sandstone. The tuyere arches are turned with hard red brick, and the interior of the furnace has a double lining of 21 inch fire brick.

The blowing engine is of the most modern and approved plan, possessing sufficient surplus power to increase the blast, over the usual pressure of 3½ to 4 pounds per square inch, in any exigency which may arise in its working.

A pumping attachment supplies water to the water lift for hoisting the ores and fuel and for the various uses incident to a large furnace.

The hot blast oven is erected after the improved Player patents, which insures a high heat equally diffused over the cast iron heating pipes, and is not injuriously concentrated at any one point.

Ample boiler room has been provided and the furnace gases utilized in making steam and heating the hot blast oven.

Indeed the whole improvements and appliances, regarded in all the elements of strength, stability, ample power, skillful construction, and embodying the most recent improvements, has excited the admiration of all who have visited it. It is located at the village of Riddlesburg at the mouth of Six Mile Run; it has coal 1 ½ miles above it, and abundance of red hematite iron ore at Tatesville mine, 10 miles south ot it. All these supplies are alongside and carried over the Broad Top Rail Road to the furnace at Riddlesburg.

The furnace was put in blast the 3d inst. During the first week of its operations it has made 81½ tons of superior No. 2 grey foundry metal. When full load and blast shall be attained, it is expected that 150 tons of metal per week will be produced. The operations thus far have demonstrated the main question *—the excellent quality of Broad Top Coke.* This result is exceedingly gratifying to the pioneer friends of Broad Top and initiates the era long and anxiously looked for—the *iron making era*—the advent of increasing prosperity to the whole Region.

The distinguished gentlemen composing the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., have placed the friends of Broad Top Region under deep obligations by the exhibition of their faith in its resources, the investment of a large amount of capital, and the application of their practical experience in the manufacture of iron.

No company yet operating in the Region has excited so general an interest in their success, and this success has been hailed with unanimous joy.

Our experience teaches us that the old proverb is true—"misfortune comes not singly," but it is evident also that the converse of this proposition is also truth. For, during the progress of the construction of this furnace, explorations west of Marklesburg, developed the presence of a *mammoth* seam of rich iron ore along the flank of Tussey's Mountain. There it was opened 9 feet thick. Recent openings on the same deposit traced to the Powelton Coal & Iron Co's lands, west of Coffee Run, show a solid seam of iron ore 21 feet thick! This is not a "pocket," but a continuous seam of excellent iron ore, in the Levant series, Clinton groupe, and extending as far as the measures extend in which it is inclosed. The ore has been used and tested in the furnaces of the Cambria Iron Co. and declared excellent. Who shall map out the future of Broad Top, with its inexhaustible supply of coal and coke on the eastern flank of its Rail Road, and its inexhaustible supply of rich iron ores along its western flank.

Minds that are open to the analyses of great facts, may, measurably catch gleamings of accellerated industry in this long neglected department; and to some extent mark out the rapid growth of furnaces contributing their products to the increasing demands of this age—an age in which the *wealth, power* and *civilization of nations* are measured and estimated by the standard of *iron*. But who can fully appreciate the various branches of human industry that will be induced by the success of this pioneer furnace and the recent developments of iron ores.

Truly, Broad Top gleams under the brightening rays of a new era. Solving the great problem so long and clearly indicated to man by the Creator of all—the union in the furnace of the twin sources of industry and wealth *—coal and iron ore.*

We hail with unmingled delight the dawn of the iron era, in the B. T. C. and Iron Region. J. F.

SAXTON, PA., July 10, 1869.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1,35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best erms we can make for the two. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at hal the price. tf.

Let not Prejudice usurp your Reason.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counterirritante.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The flour market is quiet but steady; a few hundred barrels were taken by the home trade at $5@5 25 for superfine, $5 50@5 87½ for extras, $6@7 50 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6@6 75 for Pennsylvania do do, $6 50@8 25 for Illinois, Ohio and Indiana do do, and $9@10 75 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye flour sells at $6 12½@6 25 per bbl.

There is no new feature to present in the wheat market, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania red at $1 50, and new Delaware and Maryland do, at $1 45@1 55. Rye is lower; sales of 800 bushels Western at $1 35. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations; sales of yellow at $1 10 and Western mixed at $1 03@1 05. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 78@80c, Pennsylvania at 73@76c, and Southern at 68@75c. Nothing doing in barley or malt. Bark is dull at $45 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky sells slowly at $1 05@1 10 per gallon, tax paid; 250 barrels one stamp sold at 93c.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. A. Dunlap, Mr. HENRY C. WENTZ, of Bedford co., to Miss ELIZ. C. LAYTON, of Somerset co., Pa.

DIED.

In Schellsburg, July 18th, HENRY CULP, aged 40 years, ½ mos. and 1 day.

He died in great peace.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

$20 PER DAY.—Agents wanted everywhere. Sample for two stamps. Address BATES, HAINES & CO., 23july4w Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

By EDWARD A. POLLARD.

The *astounding revelations* and *startling disclosures* made in this work are creating the most intense desire to obtain it. The *secret political intrigues, &c.*, of Davis and other Confederate leaders, with the *Hidden Mysteries*, from "Behind the Scenes in Richmond," are thoroughly ventilated. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 23july4w Philadelphia, Pa.

DODD'S NERVINE DID IT!

NEW LONDON, CONN., April 26, 1869.

REMEMBERED FRIEND—I thought it well to wait another week before writing, to see if I continued to improve, as I have been doing for some time, under the treatment of the new medicine, and I am happy to tell you that I am getting better—even faster than when you were here. I commenced the use of DODD'S NERVINE without anybody advising me to it. When I began with it I could only walk from my bed to the chair. My trouble has been extreme pain in the head, and has lasted over three years. All the medicine I have heretofore taken has failed to give any relief. I am now able to go up and down stairs, and daily improving. I consider the NERVINE the best medicine I ever found, and shall continue its use, for I am confident of entire recovery. I have taken only three bottles, and would not be without it on any account.

23july4w Very truly, Mrs. I. S. NOTE.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

CANCERS! TUMORS! ULCERS!

PROF. KLINE, of the Philadelphia University is making astonishing cures of Cancer and all tumors by a new process. A Chemical Cancer Antidote, that removes the largest of cancers and tumors, without pain or the use of the knife, without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and without the loss of a drop of blood. For particulars, call or address P. H. KLINE, M. D., No. 931 Arch street, Philadelphia. 26july4w

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis*, and *Asthma*; and their *prevention, treatment*, and *cure by inhalation*. Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
2july6t JACOB L. ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

GROCERIES.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, &c. Choice Sugars 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts. Syrup 60, 80, 1.00 and 1.20 for choice Golden Syrup, and as good Rio Coffee for 25 cents as is sold in Central Penn'a. 16july3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The most startling, instructive and entertaining book of the day. Send for Circulars, and see our terms. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., 16july4w 411 Broome St., New York.

WOODBERRY SELECT SCHOOL.

The subscribers will open a select school in the town of Woodberry, on Monday, August 2d, 1869. The session will continue eleven weeks. Instructions given in all the English branches including History and School Economy. Boarding can be had at as reasonable rates as any where else in the country. For further particulars address PRICE & BERKHEIMER, 16july tt Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa.

ESTATE OF ROBERT GLOSSEN, deceased. *To the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Glossen, late of Bedford county, dec'd.*

Take notice that by virtue of r writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Londonderry township, on the premises, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff's Office, July 2, 1869. Sheriff.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

REMOVAL. JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR CHAMBERLIN'S LAW BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE! Containing full instructions and Practical Forms, adapted to Every Kind of Business, and to all the States of the Union. By FRANKLIN CHAMBERLIN, of the United States Bar.

"There is no book of the kind which will take rank with it for authenticity, intelligence, and completeness." *Springfield Republican.*

This is the only New Book of the kind published for many years. It is prepared by an able Practical Lawyer, of twenty-five years' experience, and is just what everybody needs for daily use.

It is highly recommended by many eminent Judges, including the Chief Justice and other Judges of Massachusetts, and the Chief Justice and entire Bench of Connecticut.

Sold only by Subscription. Agents wanted every where. Send for Circulars.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.; No. 1 Spruce St., New York; Cincinnati, O.; and Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—An old law-book, published many years ago, has just been hastily re-issued as "a new book," without even a suitable revision of its obsolete statements. Do not confound that work with Chamberlin's Law Book for the People. 16july6t

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, 14may6m Surveyor General.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS	
Xpress	Mail.			Xpress	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE 5.55	LE 8 40		Huntingdon,	AR 10.10	AR 4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.33
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run.	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR 7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE 8.20	2.26
S 14	10.4[2]		Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.05
S 23	10.5[0]		Hopewell,	7 38	2.00
S 42	11.1		Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29		Tatesville,	6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45		Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05
AR 9 26	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE 1.00
LE 7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR 2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR 8.20	AR 11.00		Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.40	LE 1.55

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

150 FARMS FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM 100 TO 15,000 ACRES IN A FARM.

PRICES RANGE FROM 50cts. AN ACRE to $40

The North Carolina Land Company have two millions of acres of land which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. These lands in the aggregate cover every variety of soil, and produce in abundance every grain and fruit known to our country. They are the cheapest and the best ever offered to emigrants. Parties desiring to locate will be taken from New York to Raleigh North Carolina and return for $24 first class fare, and for $16 second class

Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on the undersigned agent of the company, and examine descriptions of lands offered for sale.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent of North Carolina Land Company, 25june6m BEDFORD, PA.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS. 12feb1y No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

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WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

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BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn'a. Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who buy and sell for CASH are always masters of the situation.

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

everywhere presenting natural Defenses, behind which a small force could hold a large one at bay.

The lines of communication were necessarily of great length, and maintained with difficulty. A large portion of our forces were constantly employed in this way, and in garrisoning posts, so that it was seldom we were able to meet the enemy with superior force upon the field.

These immense difficulties went far to counterbalance our superiority in population and resources, and were so great as to lead military observers throughout Europe to prophesy, almost with one accord, that we could not conquer the South. It was said there was no instance in history where so large a population, scattered over even one third of a territory so great as that embraced by the Rebellion, had been subdued. It was said we could not conquer space; that conquest would be a geographical impossibility; that three millions of men could not garrison the South; and that when we had captured their towns and overrun the inhabited parts of their country, they would still maintain the war in morass, mountain and forest, almost impenetrable to regular armies, until the North, exhausted in blood and treasure, and broken in hope, would give up the contest.

Such was the belief of leading military minds in Europe, and of the politicians of the South when the war began. These opinions seemed well founded in reason and in history, and the suppression of the Rebellion, all things considered, may be justly regarded as the greatest of all military achievements.

The fact that the Rebels fought upon their own soil, in a country with which they were familiar, protected from the approach of loyal armies by the natural advantages before described, was a full compensation for the difference between the population and the resources of the two sections, and the final triumph of our arms and the suppression of the Rebellion must be sought for in other causes.

What these causes were may be briefly stated:

First, In the strength, courage, and endurance imparted to armies by the conviction that they are fighting in a just and patriotic cause. The humblest privates in our army believed they were fighting to preserve the best government in the world; to preserve Liberty and extinguish Slavery; in behalf of Civilization and Christianity; against advancing Barbarism and Inhumanity. These convictions gave inspiration, courage, and hope to the army, and animated the great mass of the people of the North, who sustained the Government throughout the contest, constituting an immense moral power, in opposition to which the South had but little to offer.

The people of the South had bitter prejudices, which had been carefully fostered by designing politicians. Many of them believed in the abstract doctrine, under the Constitution, of State Sovereignty, and the right of secession. Some believed in the rightfulness of Slavery, but more in its profitableness, its convenience, and its contribution to luxury and pride. But all of these constituted no moral power to inspire the patriot, nerve the soldier, give consolation in the dying hour, or determine people never to surrender, and to struggle on to the last. When, therefore, the principal armies of the Rebellion were overcome and had surrendered, the war was at an end. Hostility was not maintained in the forest and mountain as had been predicted. The convictions, hopes, and purposes of the masses had been extinguished before their armies were, and although they were full of bitterness and humiliation, yet there was nothing left for which they might sacrifice their homes, and the future quiet and prosperity of their lives. Their cause failed in advance of their armies and resources.

The Rebel historian of the "Lost Cause," in descanting upon the subject, spoke as follows:

"The whole fabric of Confederate defense tumbled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to a battle. There was no last great convulsion such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion, or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word surrender traveled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed; it passed by a rapid and easy transition into a profound and abject submission. There must be some explanation of this flat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in a thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of public spirit, a general rottenness of public affairs, when a great war was thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive defeat, and so far from the historical necessity of subjugation."

And again he says:

"We fear that the lessons and examples of history are to the contrary, and we search in vain for one instance where a country of such extent as the Confederacy has been thoroughly subdued by any amount of military force, unless where popular demoralization has supervened."

History records that many nations, far more exhausted than they, have struggled on to final victory. Our Revolutionary Fathers, at the end of four years, defeated, exhausted and overrun, did not despair, but animated by the justice of their cause, and the belief that it would triumph because it was just, struggled on, and, at the end of seven years, were blessed with peace, and the rich reward which shall be the inheritance of the earth. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and weak and defenseless are they who contend for justice and Slavery, though girt about by the mountain, the swift river, and the deep wilderness.

Secondly, The armies of the North were strong in that physical endurance which is communicated by habitual labor, and by that self reliance and confidence which free labor only can inspire. They were strong in the intelligence of the masses who filled the ranks. These men understood well the nature of the struggle in which they were engaged. They knew the vast consequences to themselves, their posterity, and to the world, depending upon the result. Their education enabled them not only to comprehend the "cause," but military operations, the condition of the Government and the country, and the decline of the spirit and strength of the enemy. In short, our armies were a vast intelligence, subject to military control, possessing clear ideas of duty, condition, consequences, and spirit and an dresolution commensurate to these.

We have met here to-day to dedicate this monument to the memory of the patriotic and gallant men who fell upon this field, and to testify our love for the great cause in which they perished. Their achievements will be recorded upon the pages of history, much more enduring than stone, but we desire to present this visible evidence of our remembrance and gratitude. We are surrounded to-day by many of the surviving heroes of the battle; by many of the relatives and friends of those beloved dead, and by many thousands of our people who rejoice in the preservation, peace, and prosperity of our country. That we have a united country, that we have national government, that we have peace in all our borders, that there is liberty and protection for all, that we have bright and glorious prospects of individual happiness, and national growth and power, we owe to the brave men who fell upon this and other fields. The glorious circumstance and bright auspices over and around us to day, were purchased by their blood. We are in the full enjoyment of the price for which it was shed. Let us increase the gratitude of our hearts by considering, for a moment what would be our condition, if the Rebellion had triumphed. We would have no solemn but sweet occasions like this. We would have no common country, no common name, no national flag, no glorious prospects for the future.

Had the bond of union been broken, the various parts would have crumbled to pieces. We should have a slave-holding confederacy in the South, a republic on the Pacific, another in the North-west, and another in the East. With the example of one successful secession, dismemberment of the balance would have speedily followed, and our country, once the hope of the world, the pride of our hearts, broken into hostile fragments, would have been blotted from the map, and become a by-word among the nations. Let us thank Almighty God to-day that we have escaped this horrible fate. We feel as one who awakes from a terrible dream, and rejoices that he is alive. We feel as did the Children of Israel when, standing upon the shores of the Red Sea, they looked back upon the destruction from which they had been delivered.

Mr. Lincoln, standing in this place a few months after the battle, and while yet the conflict was raging, dedicated himself to his country, and to the cause of liberty and union. The demon of rebellion afterward exacted his life, but the inspiration of the words he spoke is resting upon us to-day. The great prophesy he uttered when he said "the nation shall under God have a new birth of Freedom," and that "the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," is being fulfilled. He sealed his devotion with his blood, and sacred be his memery. The eloquent Everett, who spoke here on the same occasion, and who has since passed from earth, said, "God bless the Union; it is dearer to us from the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defense." As I stood by them and listened to their inspired words, my faith was renewed in the triumph of liberty; but imagination failed to stretch forward to this auspicious day. The march of events has been faster than our thoughts, and the fruits of victory have already exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

While we pay this tribute of love and gratitude to the dead, let us not forget the surviving heroes of the battle. They, too, offered their lives, but the sacrifice was not required. The admiration, love, and gratitude of the nation will attend them as they pass down the declivity of time to honored graves. In the evening of their lives they will tell the story of Gettysburg to wondering youth, who will listen as did we, when our grandfathers told of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Many of them are here to-day to review the scene of their struggle and triumph. How powerful the contrast between now and then. The dark cloud which overspread the horizon of the nation is gone, and all is brightness. The sulphurous cloud of battle, too, is gone, and there is nothing to obscure our vision of the field. The dead have returned to dust. The fields once cumbered with bodies and slippery with blood are clothed with verdure and harvest, and to day all is peace, beauty and repose.

We seek not to commemorate a triumph over misguided countrymen. It is the cause we celebrate. Our triumph is theirs, and their children's children, unto the latest generation. The great disturbing element has been removed. Vicious political heresies have been extirpated. The trial by wager of battle has been decided in favor of liberty and union, and all will submit. The people of the North and South have met each other face to face on many a field, have tried, each other's courage, have found that they are much alike in most things, have increased their mutual respect, and are now preparing to live together more fraternally than before.

The Southern States are rapidly recovering from the prostration of the war, and with their deliverance from the incubus of Slavery, with free labor, with free schools, with emigration from the North and from Europe, will soon attain a prosperity and power of which they scarcely dreamed in former days. Their advancing prosperity is solid, just, and enduring. We rejoice in it, and shall participate in it. The bonds of Union are made indissoluble by the community of political principles, by the complete identity of domestic and commercial interests, and by uniform systems of labor, of education, and of habits of thought and action. HENCEFORTH DISUNION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

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Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

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BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

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SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

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COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

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The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carefully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

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The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

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And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

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Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

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"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

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It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles; Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

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3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

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